

New York Tribune.

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Justice Cohalan Will Make a Grave Mistake if He Ignores the Inquiry.

Justice Cohalan was ill advised in failing to demand an investigation of the Connolly charges as soon as they were made. He will be worse advised if he refuses to co-operate fully in the investigation of them which the Bar Association has undertaken. The public will be sure to draw the most possible inferences if he refuses to reply to the Bar Association's request for information. He might be wholly within his rights in such a refusal, but he will not be able to persist in it. The people, who put him on the bench, will insist upon knowing all the facts with respect to his relations with Connolly.

Justice Cohalan may think that his answer to Connolly is enough. But it is not enough. Taking his own version of the facts, there is much that requires explanation. He obtained city business for Connolly. How? He was paid a considerable sum for certain services vaguely described as "legal" in their nature. What were those services specifically?

These questions are pertinent because of the singular fact that Justice Cohalan by his own admission returned to Connolly the \$4,000 which he received in payment for these services merely upon demand accompanied with a threat of a suit. It is contrary to human experience that any one should return such a sum when legitimately earned. Justice Cohalan may have done so. But if he did he is one man in a million.

And the subsequent history of these transactions is equally extraordinary. Becoming again friendly with Connolly, the justice sought and obtained from him a note for the \$4,000 once paid by Connolly for "services" and subsequently repaid to Connolly under threat of a suit—sought and obtained this note although he knew Connolly to be without means and his note to be valueless. Then again, threatened with a suit and its accompanying publicity, the justice returned this worthless note to its maker.

We think we have summarized Justice Cohalan's own account of this affair correctly. There is obviously much in it that requires explanation from one whose character must be as much above suspicion as that of a justice on the bench. And Justice Cohalan's explanation is, we are sorry to say, lame. It does not cohere with his present attitude in ignoring the Bar Association's inquiry.

If the justice is above all things solicitous of his party's welfare, so much so as to return upon demand legitimately earned fees, he should hasten to clear up the present cloud of suspicion before it damages his party's chances in the coming municipal campaign. Nothing could hurt them more than a refusal to give the public promptly the fullest possible light upon the origin of these fees which were returned to Connolly.

Our Visitor from Brazil.

The arrival of Dr. Lauro Muller in this country is an incident of more than ordinary significance in inter-American relations. Dr. Muller is the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil and one of the foremost constructive statesmen of that country, and he comes hither to return the visit of Secretary Root to Brazil in 1906. He will spend three weeks here and will visit Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other places.

The interest with which Americans watched the progress of Mr. Root in South America and observed the manner in which he was received and entertained in the various countries will be more than equalled by the Brazilians' interest in our reception of their distinguished envoy. It is, of course, not necessary to bespeak for him on that account of any other the hospitable treatment which is sure to be accorded to him. But it may not be amiss to call attention to the favorable opportunity which is now afforded for cultivating closer relations with the great South American republic.

The Minister from Uruguay, Dr. de Pena, on his recent visit to this city to receive an honorary degree from New York University, discussed with much sympathy and favor the suggestion that there should be a system of exchange of university professors between the United States and the South American countries similar to that between this country and various European lands, and it is not improbable that the scheme will soon be put into execution. With the opening of the Panama Canal the time has come for us to get as close to South America as to any other part of the world.

The Texas case will throw new light upon the Supreme Court passes upon the Texas-Louisiana case it will not be possible to say precisely how far it will hold the present interstate commerce law to have asserted the authority of the United States over intrastate railroad regulation that is contrary to the interests of commerce between states. In that case this specific question will be before the court, as it was not in the Minnesota case just decided.

In the Minnesota case the court said that there was "no action of that body [the Interstate Commerce Commission] before us for review," and further:

"This court has repeatedly held it would be destructive of the system of regulation defined by the statute if the court, without the preliminary action of the commission, were to undertake to pass upon the administrative questions which the statute has primarily confided to it."

That is to say, all questions of fact with respect to discrimination in rates in or affecting interstate commerce were placed by law under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is for the commission to determine whether intrastate rates discriminate unfairly against interstate commerce. And then it is for the court to determine whether the law prohibits such discrimination.

In the Texas-Louisiana case the commission has held that the Texas rates complained of are discriminatory against interstate commerce. In the Minnesota case the commission had not acted. If the Supreme Court upholds the commission in the

Texas-Louisiana case, as we expect that it will, a long step will be taken toward a rational assertion of federal authority in railroad regulation.

An outrageous Jeopardizing of Life.

The one feature that at all marred the now historic polo game was the swarm of reckless airmen who buzzed over the field and the grandstand, to the peril of every one underneath. It is good news that an injunction is to be sought by the Meadow Brook Club to prevent a recurrence of the outrage on Saturday.

Such a step is a new one at law, we believe. But some such remedy must surely be developed. Possibly a specific criminal statute is needed. Certainly the criminal recklessness of human life which an aviator displays in flying over the heads of a crowded assemblage is unquestionable.

To a certain extent the evil is within the control of the Aero Club of America, and the discipline of the offenders is planned. By excluding an aviator from flying meets that have the sanction of the club a very salutary influence can be exerted.

It is high time that this stupid and dangerous abuse of a wonderful achievement should be stopped.

Not So Bad as on the Fourth.

The five tons of fireworks which exploded in a mass yesterday in an Ohio town damaged many buildings and inflicted painful but not fatal injuries upon two children and two men.

That was bad, of course. But the chances are a hundred to one that it was only a trifle beside the destructive and deadly results which would have ensued from the widely distributed and piecemeal explosion of the same stuff on the Fourth of July.

That Epsom "Misadventure."

The Coroner's verdict in the Davidson case piques curiosity. The unhappy young woman is said to have met her death "by misadventure." That suggests a possible new shade of meaning of that word. For since she attempted, with much deliberation, an act which was obviously so perilous as to be almost surely fatal, we cannot well say that she merely suffered ill luck. Certainly we cannot say that, in the meaning of the old English law, she met with death while in the performance of a legal act. What is that jury's definition of "misadventure"?

The verdict is indeed somewhat reminiscent of one in Ireland in the case of a man whose head had been broken with a shillalah in a "discussion with sticks," to the effect that he was "killed by the fall of a piece of timber." But perhaps it is not worth while to criticize such vagaries. For "coroner's quest" has from the days of Dogberry been a law unto itself.

Piebald Commission Government.

The experiment of commission government in Jersey City was raised to the 4th power of interest on Tuesday by the election of one of the most extraordinary combinations ever seen in a single administration. At the head of the poll was a former Mayor who ranks as a Republican, trains with the Progressives and voted for Wilson. At the foot was one of the best of Mayor Wirtgen's disciples of reform. And between these were three machine Democrats of the Smith and Nugent brand, including the most conspicuous and offensive exemplar of the rotten old system which drove the city to commission government for relief.

What good can come out of this incongruous and essentially inharmonious combination remains to be seen. Two of the five departments are pretty sure to be well conducted. The other three cannot, at any rate, be run worse than under the old system. There is likely, therefore, to be a net gain, though the iridescent hopes and visions of President Wilson's friends have suffered a dull gray eclipse.

The New Balkan Menace.

Carlyle's famous "Ilus Americana in Nuce" might be emulated in a statement of the new menace in the Balkans. Bulgaria wants the League's treaty to stand unchanged in circumstances radically different from those which were looked for when it was made. Serbia wants the treaty to be modified to fit the new circumstances. And Greece, Montenegro and—outside of the League—Rumania side with Serbia, while Austria-Hungary sympathizes with and encourages Bulgaria.

What Serbia chiefly wants is to push her southern frontier down so as to coincide with the northern frontier of Greece. That would give her access to the sea across Greek territory and save her from dependence upon Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Greece would like this, too, since it would give her a more extensive "hinterland" for Salonica, if she is permitted permanently to retain that place. As for Bulgaria, finding unexpected advantages accruing to her under the treaty, she is for that reason the more convinced of its sacrosanct character.

Meantime Turkey on the one hand and Austria-Hungary on the other look with malevolent satisfaction on the danger of a war between Serbia and Bulgaria which might ruin both.

Are We Becoming a Musical Nation?

One way of fixing the status of music in America is to figure out our cash valuation of it—what we spend on it annually. According to a musician who addressed the New York State Music Teachers' Association, \$900,000,000 is the sum. This includes \$8,000,000 for opera, \$30,000,000 for concerts and \$50,000,000 for church music. It also includes the huge sum of \$230,000,000 expended in the musical industries.

This may be called a Yankee method of calculating a nation's artistic ability. Yet it is a highly interesting one and quite applicable to our case. No one could assert that we had been or were today a musical nation at all comparable to the Germans, for example. The question is, Are we becoming a musical nation? And on this point the figures quoted have a very real bearing.

No amount of book reading or school training can ever make us musical, any more than it can cultivate taste in any other art. The fertility of that short cut is now well realized. "Culture" of that brand has earned the scorn which it deserves. Living among beautiful things and the habit of hearing music belong in quite another category. However, the taste that is thus slowly developed is a real part of the mind and not a glib patter or a pose.

Here is where our national expenditure for music must surely count in the end. And no one item is half as important as the two and a third millions spent on music, musical instruments and all the miraculous range of mechanical music makers in which America leads the world. Certain lofty souls are inclined to smile sadly at these ubiquitous affairs. Yet they are actually disseminating music more widely than was conceivable before. And if

we ever do become a musical nation we shall have these wonderful modern "music boxes" to thank.

Americans seem to take to the ancient sport of rajahs and emperors quite kindly, thank you.

"Don't swap chief engineers while crossing an isthmus," ought to be sound sense for the administration to digest.

Tossing a flour bag at your Prime Minister seems as poor a joke as it is an argument.

The scheme of an "international city," or "world capital," may have much to commend it, though we must confess to having mislaid our memoranda as to what it is. But if we are to have such a place, why, of all places, should Trinoli be selected as its site? Why not some really central and accessible place, in the highlands of Swat, on the beach of Guam, or amid the pine forests of New Jersey?

Steel rails from turnips and opals from radishes would be logical sequels to sunbeams from cucumbers.

Japan does well to drop the Fourteenth Amendment from her diplomatic controversy. The Constitution of the United States is not subject to interpretation by alien authority.

"Would Eliminate Newsboys."—It can't be done.

AS I WAS SAYING

You have missed it! The gorgeous function is over. But do not despair, for the Watsonville, Ky., Julep was among those present, and speaks freely: "The As You Like It Club has become quite a social fete. All were most exquisitely gowned in the season's most up-to-date à la modes. Pen cannot describe this scene of gayety. A regular fairy-land you might pronounce it. Only Aladdin's magic wand could produce a transformation scene like this, surrounded by yellow and green tapers with yellow and green shades, in the most dainty hue, and as the mellow lights flickered the guests assembled around these festive boards to low, melodious strains of music, rendered most skillfully by Miss Rena Watson, vibrating throughout the parlors and dining room."

Chorus of escaped Kentuckians: "Humbly! Impostor! We recognize your style!"

Reply by us: "Thanks! Vindicated at last!"

"I was interested in your account of the lightning calculator discovered among the lunatics at the Nantes asylum," writes D. N. C., "but I was not surprised. Just let me tell you about Uncle Ben, as we call him—a harmless 'original' allowed at large up here at West Redfield. He has a genius for poetical improvisation. Last evening he attended a revival meeting, and when a dozen converts had spoken Uncle Ben arose. Much to the evangelist's astonishment, he spoke in verse. Got on very well, too, except for the last line. This is what he said:

"My Christian friends, I s'pose you know That to heaven you will go. You must skittama-dinkta-dink-o-oh."

Excellent! We have heard a great many discourses on the subject by laymen in our time, but never one that could at all compare with this in clearness.

They are annoying the poor, dear vaudeville. Just as he has poised on the very pinnacle of academic glory they remind him that he is a closed incident. Not so! At least, not necessarily so. He may lack initiative. He may be no match for the issues that require original, constructive, creative thought. But consider what a memory he has! Try him with "Half a dozen Little Necks, understand, and mock turtle soup, understand, and broiled salt mackerel, say, cut out the soup, and an order of roast tenderloin, understand, and French fried potatoes and macaroni au gratin and lima beans and spinach, etc., etc.," and he will die disgustingly rich.

New times, new problems. Behold how even the Old World is smitten with modernity and its horrors as revealed in "Servantism!" or, What's to Become of the Missuses?

Servant Gal: "Oh! if you please, ma'm, there was one other thing I should like to 'ave settled." Lady: "Yes?" Gal: "Where do you go to the seaside in the summer? Because I couldn't go to a dull place, or where the hair wasn't very bracing."

For the enchanting picture that illustrates this, consult "Punch," Vol. XXIV, 1883!

Opening our "Buenos Ayres Standard" we encounter the timid advertisement: "Wanted—2 bull terriers, must be well bred and fond of goats." We cannot blame the advertiser for desiring to defend his premises, but in his fix we should demand ill-bred bull terriers and make it a sure thing.

More trouble! Letter from "Interrogatio" asking why paragraphs have such long, sour, woe-begone faces. Though too pressed for space to answer fully, we jot down a few reasons that may suffice for the present.

"Now, why on earth don't you put in a whole evening at it, and get enough written so you can loaf the rest of the week?"

"Come out and see us. What! Can't, because of your column? Why, write it on the trolley!" "Hello, up there! We've come in the touring car this time. Oh, don't worry about your little squib! Dot will just love to stay behind and do them for you."

"What you need is a garden. Spend the day out there digging, and you'll see! Why, man, it'll freshen you up so the column will simply write itself!"

Ah, the end is in sight, and we have kept our good resolution! For once, not a syllable in praise of the Malignant Outragettes.

ONLY SPOOFING, OF COURSE.

From The Chicago News.

"That invading English polo team has not yet been defeated. We may have to call out the suffragettes."

AUTO-OSCILLATION.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"That senator from Missouri looks to us like a Reed that is shaken by its own wind."

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

Now if Weston were walking from Minneapolis to New York one might more easily understand his enthusiasm.—Boston Transcript.

A New York judge warns grand juries against careless indictments. Still, if at first you don't indict, how can you try again?—Washington Post.

A returned traveller declares New York is a tonic, but we thought the pure food laws had done away with tonics that had poison in them.—Charleston News and Courier.

A New York Supreme Court justice accused of graft immediately declared that his accuser was crazy. There is no chance of keeping any big case entirely free from the insanity plea.—Washington Star.

Mud sometimes comes in handy. A New York aviator fell into a puddle the other day, sinking up to his neck. Fortunately he sank the right way up.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A market special from New York gravely reports dried apples firm, filberts strong and cheese at a standstill.—Boston Herald.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate

THE MAYOR IS RESPONSIBLE

Police Corruption Must Be Laid at His Door.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Commenting on the Curran report, you say: "The workings of the poison of police corruption have been laid bare, and public opinion will inevitably force the next Mayor, whoever he is, to apply some heroic remedy to the situation."

It goes without saying the officer responsible for police corruption is the Mayor, he having the appointment of the Police Commissioner. Should the Commissioner be incompetent it devolves on the Mayor to remove him. Failing to do so, he is justly responsible if the police force, instead of being efficient, is corrupt.

The Curran report points out the remedy. If the Mayor fails to measure up to the requirements of the position, an impartial committee should be appointed to investigate his conduct in office and, if the facts warrant it, to recommend his removal by the Governor or through the agency of the recall.

A Mayor who permits incompetents to remain in office should resign or be forced out of office. This will have the tendency to keep the chief executive on the alert and give him something else to think about besides drawing his salary and writing letters. ALEXANDER LAW, New York, June 10, 1913.

THE TONGUE OF ENVY

A Celtic Critic Muddles Through Some Angry Words.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Though the English greatly fear a German war, the taking over of England by Germany would be a fine thing for England. History shows the people would readily submit. The Germans would forthwith do away with the ghostly slums in or around which at least half the British people now live. They would do away with decrepit hothouses of snobbery at Oxford and Cambridge and institute a ring of red universities. They would take hold of hollow chested little jinks, who think he is equal to three Frenchmen, and make of him a soldier and a man. They would put the chivalrous and the professional "nothing-to-do" parasites to work. They would take Englishmen from mere money grubbing and tell them of music, painting and the arts, in which they have been less than fifth rate. They would teach efficiency instead of "muddling through."

Britons have always submitted to the invading foreigner. First, England was Celtic, then Saxon. Then the Danes enslaved the Saxons, till the Normans came and enslaved both to this day. The English think themselves self-governing. They thought so under the Tudors, when at the end of Henry, Mary and Elizabeth they changed their religion three times in fifty years. They have been thinking so till the Irish and Welsh taught them liberty by obliterating the House of Lords.

The English are the least fit to govern themselves, or others, of any European nation. Their incompetence and personal ruin Ireland—oldest, fairest and happiest of lands. After 150 years and haphazard rule, the 56 per cent of British rule India is a dwarfed native. Canada remains a dwarfed native. Approaches Africa, they are ruining Egypt, and they are retarding Australia. Both their enemies and their friends would wish godspeed to the German Michael. COLUMBILLE M. EILERS, New York, June 3, 1913.

WHAT JAPAN KNOWS

Our Constitution Has Been Studied There for Years.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It pleases an old schoolmaster to learn from your Tokio dispatches that "The Japanese Foreign Office has shown a remarkable knowledge of American constitutional law."

Why not? Verbeck taught the Constitution of the United States at Nagasaki to his pupils in 1852, until some of them knew the entire text by heart. One of these is now Japan's Grand Old Man. I

TO DOANE GRANDCHILDREN

Bulk of Bishop's Estate Left to Them in Trust.

Albany, June 11.—The will of Bishop William Crowell Doane was admitted to probate to-day. It is dated October 3, 1912, and leaves the bulk of the estate, the value of which is not given, in trust for his five grandchildren.

Bishop Doane left personal remembrances to all his relatives and intimate friends. One paragraph in the will gives "To J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York City, the edition of Scott which belonged to his dear friend and mine, Bishop Williams, and the oil miniature portrait of Bishop White."

Others remembered include Bishop David H. Greer, of New York; Bishop Richard Henry Nelson, of Albany, and Mrs. Spencer Trask, of Saratoga.

URGES SEATS FOR ALL

Mayor Wants P. S. C. to Stop Standing in Open Cars.

Mayor Gaynor suggested yesterday that the Public Service Commission order the street railway companies to prevent persons forcing their way into open cars where the seats are occupied and standing in front of those sitting.

Writing to Mrs. L. C. Dunlap, of No. 114 East 18th street, the Mayor said, in part:

"You say that in order to do away with the end seat nuisance it is only necessary for the railroad companies to post a rule that everybody who gets on must move in as far as he can. I suppose that is so, but the companies do not establish any such rule, although the nuisance is a very grievous one during the summer months."

"The companies even permit a much more offensive nuisance. They allow people to get into these cars after all the seats are taken, and crowd into the narrow space in front of those who are sitting and stand there."

"The companies could stop this forthwith if they would, and the Public Service Commission ought to compel them to stop it. Suppose you make an application to the Public Service Commission."

ENGINEERS TO MEET.

The convention of the New York State section of the National Association of Stationary Engineers will open to-day in the 10th Regiment Armory, Yonkers, to continue three days. About three hundred delegates will attend. They will be entertained by the Otis Elevator Company at a lawn party and vaudeville show Saturday.

had classes in American history and constitutional procedure as early as 1872. One of the best things carried back by the embassy in 1874 was a large library on international and American law, selected by one of the firm of the Putnams, of this City of New York.

Marquis Lo found the reading of "The Federalist," when in Washington, in 1870, "more interesting than any novel," so he said.

Let us hope that the American teachers and missionaries, busy in Japan for over fifty years in teaching the text and principles of our Constitution and Declaration of Independence, will not have to eat their words or take them all back.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, Ithaca, N. Y., June 7, 1913.

A VOICE IN GOVERNMENT

Why the Widow with Twenty-one Servants Should Have a Vote.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In yesterday's Tribune we read of a woman of wealth whose household employed twenty-one servants. Being a widow, it would appear that she had no body to represent her in politics. Whether she realized it or not, think what she must have suffered, year after year, with no voice in the government. While we do not know her opinion on the subject, it is evident that if she wanted to vote she should have been permitted to do so. What logic can refute that?

For the same reasons, the servants should be allowed to vote. The only difference in the two cases is that while the mistress might have a "voice in the government," the twenty-one servants would have the last word. R. H. THAYER, Yonkers, N. Y., June 7, 1913.

THE VALUE OF OUR BIRDS

How They Should Be Protected from the Game Hog.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial of the 26th ult. regarding the protection due our birds emphasizes a point long obscured but now being repeated to the astonished gunner with increasing frequency. It is a novel doctrine that the people, to whom the birds belong, should have something to say about whether and how the latter should be preserved, when there are thousands of ardent and enthusiastic hunters banded into protective associations ready to take charge of the whole matter of when, where and how they will permit themselves to kill the people's birds. They even make a virtue of the fact that they have not killed all the birds that fly and point out that they have assented to or supported laws which operate in some degree as a check on their own activities in killing. Thus they gradually get around to the astounding position that if it were not for the watchful care of the killers there would be no birds. And now the proposal is made that the people shall rudely break in on the conferences of the gunners and assert their own interest in the matter!

The one way to settle the question is to say that no bird belonging to the people shall be killed unless it is better that the bird were dead than alive. In the case of game birds this can be only when the feeding grounds are filled to the limit of sustenance. Then the increase may properly be taken in such manner as will give no advantage to the game hog or greedy pothunter.

Furthermore, no bird is legitimate game whose value in dead flesh is not greater to the killer than the living bird is to the public at large. This excludes not only such birds as the robin and meadow lark but most, if not all, of the shore birds. The report of Professor McAttee (Circular 79 of the Biological Survey) shows how the last named birds are appreciated in high places and gives every reason to hope that they will be given adequate protection. But not without a howl from the men who boast of the "protective" state laws they have framed, such as that of Connecticut, which "limits" the killing of each gunner to fifty of these useful birds for each day from September 1 to January 1.

Finally, in estimating the "value" of an insectivorous or partly insectivorous bird its beauty of plumage or song, delighting the eye or ear, is as truly an asset

ANCIENT ARMOR ON VIEW

Suit Worn by Elizabethan Usher Exhibited at Museum.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art placed on view yesterday a suit of armor worn by Sir James Scudamore, an usher at the court of Queen Elizabeth. He was referred to in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

The museum obtained it from Lord Chesterfield. Sir James had still another suit, and this, too, was obtained by the museum. Both were incomplete in minor respects. They were secured privately at the instance of J. Pierpont Morgan. It required a year and a half to restore the suit shown. The armor was purchased in 1911.

Edward Robinson, the director, reported other acquisitions. Among these are thirty-three examples of Greco-Buddhist sculpture. Several other pieces of sculpture have been acquired, including bronze statues by Henri Crenier, H. A. McNeil and Edmund T. Quinn, and a terra cotta head by Jules Dalou.

Of the paintings acquired, the most important were "The Adoration of the Kings," Hieronymus Bosch, and William M. Chase's portrait of Annie G. Lang. In the last two months 438 volumes and 100 photographs were added to the library.

CITY ICE PLANT BLOCKED

Commissioner Edwards Won't Consent to \$50,000 Transfer.

Commissioner Edwards of the Department of Street Cleaning has blocked the proposition for the experimental making of ice by the city this summer, which Mayor Gaynor characterized as a "so-called vote getting scheme." The Mayor and President Miller of the Bronx were the only members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to vote against the scheme. It was said by Controller Pranger that the \$50,000 necessary to prepare the plan in operation could be obtained from the funds of the Street Cleaning Department.

Commissioner Edwards has notified the Controller that he cannot consent to any transfer from his budget allowance. The Controller could take the money from the revenue bonds issued for the department without the consent of the Commissioner, but in order to do so he would have to get the consent of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It would require sixty votes in the former and unanimous consent in the latter body. This scarcely could be counted upon, so Borough President McAneny will have to look for his money elsewhere.

An Open Forum for Public Debate

As its capacity for increasing the crop of potatoes or of prunes.

As a Backwoodsman I protest that the birds have a value which is independent of the pleasure men derive from killing them or eating their dead bodies; a value in addition to their good work in killing outworn and grasshoppers, a value for the joy and consolation they give to us by their beauty and melody. Fifty million people every year hear the song of the catbird or his near relative, the mocking bird and brown thrasher of how much is that music worth to those fifty millions? How much would you take to sign away your right ever to hear one of those birds again?

The treasures gathered in the Metropolitan Museum or Art do not afford the export of buckwheat nor the production of bilberries. But they have an admiral value, nevertheless. Undoubtedly it would be great sport to some residents of Manhattan to use the costly porcelain and other objects as targets, especially if they were permitted to carry them away and patch them up as trophies. But the people of New York will not permit this even if the shooters would be willing to take out a license at \$1 a year. They know that there are things in this world which have a value for their beauty and interest, and they will firmly continue to protect them, even at a cost of disappointing some of their fellow citizens, who desire to "shoot up" the museum as an exemplification of their idea of "sport." We of the backwoods are especially desirous of protecting our songbirds. We cannot pay \$1 a night to listen to alaudulous tenors and booming basses. We have to get along with the wood thrush, the wren, the catbird and their kind. We don't want them shot. We want a beauty and height of view in the masters of their fate that can look beyond "sport" and "comach contents" and see that mirror of beauty and joy, the wild bird just come from the Southland and singing his message of renewed hope at the moment when our heartstrings are ready to crack with care.

Shall we consult a table of percentages of bugs and blackberries eaten to determine whether that bird shall live or die? Has the line of wild geese diving against the sunset sky, their music "honk" falling faintly on our ears, "a value" until they come within the range of the destroyer's gun? Will the "sport" of a million gunners equal the value of Bryant's "Lines to a Waterfowl"?

THOMAS M. UPP, National Organizer, Order of Backwoodsmen, Tompkins Corners, N. Y., June 5, 1913.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In an account of the opening exercises of the Second International Exhibition of Works of Art by Women at Turin, Italy, an Englishman writes: "Lady Scott, widow of the Antarctic explorer, has three pretty bronzes in the English section, but the country makes a bad showing, having only sixty exhibits, the work of fifty contributors. In the German department there are 150 exhibits, sent by 50 women. Austria has 170 exhibitors. France 100, and the United States of America—there must be only a small number, for we could not find them!"

"I know you don't like me, Miss Loomis, but would you please tell me just to gratify a natural curiosity?" "Why, Mr. Orkides, I have never regarded you as a natural curiosity."—Chicago Tribune.

ADVICE FOR SUMMER BOARDERS.

TAKE PAYNES.

Why hie to the mountain, the shore or the wood.

To spoil your digestion with delectable food.

And give the mosquitoes a feast?

Pray, are you compelled thus each summer to roam?

Since Payne has assured you "there's no place like home."

Why not give it a trial, at least?

GEORGE B. MOREWOOD.

It was the monthly meeting of the village council, and a project for providing a footbridge over an adjacent brook was being hotly debated.

"I think," said Mr. Jones, "you are making too much fuss about a thing that I could easily jump over."

"You are out of order, Mr. Jones," said the chairman.

"I know I am," he replied, "or else I could jump three times as far."—The Era.

W. H. LOOMIS'S WILL FILED

Broker Makes Large Bequests to Four Brooklyn Institutions